



The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1799.

Downing-Street, May 22, 1799.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, dated Vienna, May 7, 1799.

AN Officer arrived here Yesterday from Milan, with an Account of Marshal Suwarrow having forced the Passage of the Adda on the 27th past, completely beaten the Enemy, and established his Head-Quarters on the 30th at Milan. By this Victory all the Milanese, except the Castle of Milan, is wrested from the French, and it must also soon fall, as the Garrison does not exceed Twelve Hundred Men, of which only Four Hundred are French. The Disorder of the Enemy in their Flight was extreme; and it is supposed that they went towards the Po. Another Body of the Enemy, it is said, are throwing up Works at Reggio and Parma, in order to cover Mantua. I inclose the Extraordinary Gazette published late last Night on this Occasion, and most sincerely congratulate your Lordship on these brilliant and important Events.

It is with great Satisfaction that I add, that by Accounts just received from General Bellegarde, it appears that that General has driven the Enemy from nearly the whole of the Lower Engadine. On the 3d Instant he himself was at Suz, and General Haddick was at Zernetz; Schuls was also occupied by the Austrians.

This Government is greatly hurt at the unfortunate Event that has taken Place near Raftadt with regard to the French Plenipotentiaries. Bonnier and Roberjot are said to be dead, and Jean de Brie badly wounded. A severe Enquiry has been set on Foot, the Result of which will be made public; and the Guilty exemplarily punished.

TRANSLATION of the Vienna Extraordinary Gazette of Monday, May the 6th, 1799.

COUNT BOKARME, who arrived here this Morning as Courier from Field-Marshal Count Suwarrow Rimmiskoy, has brought the following Details of the Movements of the United Imperial Armies, from the Time of their passing the Oglio until their Entrance into Milan.

On the 24th of April, the Enemy abandoned the Oglio on the Approach of Colonel Strauch, of Michael Wallis's Regiment, who with Seven Battalions forced his Way from the Tyrol through the Val Camonica towards Lovere on the North Point of the Lago d'Isio.

The Imperial Army passed the Oglio in Two Columns, the Right commanded by General Rosenbergh, by the Way of Palazuolo to Bergamo, the Left under the Command of General Melas by Ponté Oglio, Martinengo, Sola, as far as the River Serio.

The next Day the Army marched in Three Columns to the Adda. The Right, consisting of General Vukassowich's Brigade, and some of the Russian Troops, advanced by Ponté St. Pietto and Pontilla towards Lecco; the Second, consisting of the Divisions of Field Marshal Lieutenant Ott and Zoph, marched against Baprio, and encamped opposite the Village; the Third, commanded by the General of Cavalry Melas, marched by the great Road through Garavazio, Trivillo, and encamped opposite Cassano.

In the mean Time the Enemy had strongly fortified Cassano. This Place and the Right Bank of the Adda were defended by formidable Batteries, and a Tête-de-Pont on this Side the River.

The Head-Quarters of General Moreau were at Inzago, and Two Divisions of his Army were posted there in order to prevent our passing the Adda.



Near Lecco the Enemy was also strongly fortified, and had a Tête-de-Pont on the Left Bank. A Division of the Enemy, under General Serrurier, defended the Upper Adda; One Half of which was posted behind Lecco, a Part near Porto Imberzago, and another near Trezzo.

On the Lower Adda towards Lodi, the Enemy had a Detachment under General Delmas, and a strong Garrison in Pizzighetone.

On the 26th of April, the Russian Troops attacked the Enemy before Lecco, and Prince Pangrazian, Commander of the Chasseurs, supported by Two Grenadier Battalions, drove the Enemy back to the Bridge in Spite of their advantageous Position.

The same Day General Seckendorf marched out of the Camp near Trevillo with Two Battalions and Two Squadrons as far as Crema, where the Enemy had shewn themselves Fifteen Hundred strong, and sent his Patroles towards Lodi.

General Count Hohenzollern, who had already advanced to Cremona, sent out some strong Parties to Pizzighetone, and as far as Parma over the Po.

The Enemy entrenched himself on the Adda upon every Side, determined to defend himself to the very last. Field-Marshal Suwarow resolved on the 27th to force the Passage of this River.

With this Intention General Vukassowich crossed the River in the Night near Brivio, by the Means of a Flying Bridge, which had been nearly destroyed by the Enemy, but was afterwards quickly repaired; and took, with Four Battalions, Two Squadrons, and Four Pieces of Cannon, a good Position on the Right Bank near Brivio, sending his Patroles towards Ogiliate and Garlate, where they met with the Enemy.

An Austrian Column arrived at Nine o'Clock in the Evening behind the Village Gervasto opposite to Trezzo, consisting of the Division of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott as Advanced Guard; and that of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Zoph to support it. The Captain of the Pontoniers, who had been previously sent forward, reported that it was impossible to throw a Bridge, owing to the Declivity of the Mountains and the sharp Turnings of the River.

On receiving this Report, the Quarter-Master-General Marquis Chasteller went to the Place himself, and finding the Execution of this Design difficult, though not quite impossible, resolved with the Assistance of the Fourth Bannat Battalion, and that of the Chasseurs, (whose Colonel volunteered the Service,) to have the pontoons carried down by Men, and to attempt to re-establish the Bridge.

Between Twelve at Night and Five in the Morning all the pontoons and Beams were fortunately brought down, and at Half past Five the Bridge was completed. Thirty Chasseurs of the Corps of Aspre and Fifty Volunteers of Nadasty were carried over in a Boat to the opposite Side, and remained at the Foot of the rugged Mountain, on which the Castle of Trezzo is built, without making the least Noise.

The Bridges being finished, Major Retzer, with Six Companies of the above-mentioned Chasseurs and One Regiment of Russian Cossacks, passed the Adda: One Battalion of Nadasty, Two of Esterhazy, and the Fourth Bannat Battalion then passed the

River, under the Command of Colonel Bideskuti, and fell upon the Enemy in and behind Trezzo.

The French, who considered the Building of this Bridge impossible, had not the least Notice thereof. The above Brigade was followed by the Seventh Hussars and two Cossack Regiments. The Enemy was driven back as far as Pozzo, where Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, whose whole Division crossed the River, fell upon that of the Enemy commanded by General Grenier, which was on the Point of advancing against General Vukassowich at Brivio.

The Battle was very obstinate; the Enemy took Post between Pozzo and Brivio, where it was most vigorously attacked. On this Occasion the brave Colonel Bideskuti was wounded in the Head.

The Enemy, who in the mean Time had drawn Reinforcements from Victor's Division, was on the Point of turning our Right Wing, and the Bannat Battalion had already begun to give Way, when General Chasteller led up the Two Grenadier Battalions Pers and Stentoch, which formed the Head of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Zoph's Division, just then coming up against the Enemy.

The Battalion Pers having attacked in Front, suffered considerably: but the Stentoch Battalion, with Two Squadrons of Hussars of Archduke Joseph's Regiment, under the Command of Captain Kirchner, led on by Lieutenant Bokarme of the Engineers, (to the Sound of Military Music,) fell on the Enemy's left Flank, which was totally routed; and the Hussars, having broken through the French, made Three Hundred Prisoners, and cut Two Hundred to Pieces.

The Village Pozzo was carried Sword in Hand. The Enemy in the mean Time had received Reinforcement, and marched his Troops up in order in the Road that leads from Baprio to Milan, but was again attacked, and Major Retzer, with the Nadasty Battalion, took Baprio, and made Two Hundred Prisoners.

The Enemy was pursued; and near Gergonzollo the French General Beker, and Thirty wounded Officers, were taken Prisoners.

At the same Time General Melas marched against Cassano, and battered the Entrenchments across the Ritorto Canal with Twelve-Pounders and Howitzers; and, as the French fell back, caused a Flying Bridge to be thrown over the Canal di Ritorto. First Lieutenant of the Pioneers, Count Kinski, completed it in Spite of the heavy Fire of the Enemy. General Melas immediately ordered the Reisky's Regiment against the Entrenchments which covered the Bridge, which, with Three Cannons, was carried with so much Rapidity, that the Bridge, which had been set on Fire by the French, was saved by our Troops.

General Melas crossed, with his whole Column, the Adda; and the same Evening marched to Cergonzollo, and the next Day early, (28th,) to Milan.

The Two Divisions Fröhlich and Ott advanced to Milan on the 28th; the Right, under General Rozemberg, passed the Adda at Brivio on the 27th; but General Vuffakowich, who had already passed the River, formed the Advanced Guard, met with a Division of French under General Serrurier at Bertero, which, after a most obstinate Engagement, was beaten, and forced to capitulate. The whole Corps laid down its Arms; the Officers were per-

mitted to return to France on their Parole, and the Privates remained Prisoners of War.

After this Affair General Vukassowich marched to Corno, and the Russians to the Right of Milan.

In Milan considerable Magazines of Clothing, Arms, and Provisions were found, of which an Inventory is now making. A General with Five Hundred Men were also taken Prisoners here.

The Loss of the Enemy, as far as could be ascertained when the Messenger left the Army, amounted to Four Generals and upwards of Five Thousand Men taken Prisoners, and Six Thousand killed. Eighty Pieces of Cannon were taken, of which Forty-six are heavy besieging Artillery; several Standards were also taken.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow, after having given due Praise to the Austrian and Russian Troops who signalized themselves on this important Occasion, passes the highest Encomiums on the following Officers:

General of Cavalry Melas, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, Major-General Vukassowich, Colonel Knefsewich of Archduke Joseph's Hussars, Colonel d'As-

pre of the Chasseurs, Colonel Bideskuti, Captain Count Reipperg, and especially Captain Kirchner, who, though his Battalion was but weak, forced his Way with the Bayonets through the Enemy; Captains Messieri, Rothschild, the last of whom received Two Wounds; Lieutenants Count Bokarme of the Engineers, and Habinay of Nadasty, and also the Second Lieutenant Ritsko of the same Regiment.

But Field-Marshal Suwarrow principally praises the Discernment and Vigilance of Quarter-Master-General Marquis Chasteller; as also Lieutenant-Colonel Thelen, his Aid-de-Camp.

With regard to the Russian Troops, the Field-Marshal Suwarrow particularly commends General Prince Kozakow, Colonel Laborow, Majors Romanzow and Rosan, and Captain Stalerakow.

The Articles of Capitulation granted to General Serrurier and his Division will be added in our next.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow has left Field-Marshal Kray with a sufficient Force in the Environs of Mantua and Peschiera; Mantua is blockaded, and Peschiera besieged.

Printed by ANDREW STRAHAN, Printers Street Gough Square.

[Price Sixpence.]